BEFORE THE
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20554

In the Matter of	)	
	)	
American Tower Corporation	)	**WT Docket No. 05-326**
Request for Waiver of	)	
47 C.F.R. § 17.47(b)	)	

To: Wireless Telecommunications Bureau

COMMENTS AND REQUEST FOR FURTHER WAIVER OF GLOBAL SIGNAL, INC.

Global Signal, Inc. ("GSI"), by its attorneys, hereby supports the Request for Waiver of American Tower Corporation ("ATC") of the 47 C.F.R. §17.47(b) requirement to inspect lighted tower control devices, indicators, and alarm systems on a quarterly basis ("Quarterly Inspections"). In addition, consistent with ATC's Request for Waiver, GSI respectfully requests further limited waiver of the Quarterly Inspections requirement to allow all GSI towers that utilize the HARK Monitoring System ("HARK System") developed by Hark Tower Systems to be inspected annually, rather than quarterly. In support of its Comments and Request for Further Waiver, GSI states as follows:

A. Global Signal, Inc.

GSI owns or operates more than 11,000 towers in the United States, of which 3,350 are subject to the Commissions' lighting requirements. Of these 3,350 lit towers, 2,975 are monitored by the HARK System, and GSI plans to upgrade the remainder of these towers by the end of the third quarter of 2006. In order to comply with the Quarterly Inspections requirement,

GSI, like ATC and other tower owners, must send a trained technician to visit each of these 3,350 sites four times per year for a total of 13,400 site visits annually. Like ATC and other tower owners, some of GSI's tower sites are located in remote, hard-to-reach places, so that the Quarterly Inspections requirement imposes significant cost and personnel burdens on GSI. And like ATC, GSI maintains numerous mountainous sites accessible only by snow cat or snowmobile during the winter months.

Overall, GSI's tower roster covers all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and these towers are situated in a variety of geographic and topographic areas. Like ATC, GSI's towers enable GSI and its customers to provide important services to the public, but the legal obligation to inspect each of them every three months creates a significant burden. In order to comply with the Quarterly Inspections requirement, GSI spent approximately $2.01 million in 2005 to conduct the 13,400 site visits referenced above.

GSI has conducted 24,153 on-site quarterly inspections at GSI/HARK System towers since October of 2001. Consistent with the very impressive results of ATC's Eagle System, not a single Notice to Airmen ("NOTAM")-worthy event was discovered by GSI during any of these inspections. Consistent with ATC's experience, GSI has spent millions of dollars to conduct thousands of Quarterly Inspection site visits to GSI/HARK System towers with no tangible benefit.

B. Today's Remote Inspection Technology, and the HARK System in Particular, Is Vastly Superior to Older Technology and Obviates the Need for Quarterly Inspections

The latest technology used in today's most advanced automatic control devices, which include the HARK System and ATC's Eagle System, is far more reliable than the technology that was in use when on-site Quarterly Inspections were first mandated in the 1940s and 1950s.

The HARK System and the Eagle System both enable tower owners to inspect control devices continually, rather than simply once per quarter. Unlike quarterly on-site inspections, users of the HARK System, like users of the Eagle System, are alerted to actual and potential problems immediately in many cases and at most within twenty-four hours.

C. The HARK System is Accurate and Reliable and Continuously Monitors GSI Lighting Systems 365 Days Per Year

The HARK System uses sophisticated, proven technology that is highly accurate and reliable. The monitoring technology that the HARK System employs has been in wide use in the industry for more than a decade. The HARK System receives and reports alarms that are activated when the self-diagnostic functions of the obstruction lighting systems determine that there is a lighting malfunction. These monitoring devices are microcomputer-based and highly sophisticated. Features of these devices include programmable delays to prevent false alarms, alphanumeric labeling for input and output circuits to remove confusion as to the origin of alarms, and the capability of handling a variety of two-way communications to the Network Operations Call Center ("NOCC"). The monitoring devices are highly reliable and include internal battery back up power to permit continued monitoring and communication even if there is a power outage at the tower site.

The HARK System employed by GSI goes beyond receiving the alarm contacts that are provided by the lighting system. In addition to the alarm contact inputs, the HARK System samples the state of the photocell. The system is able to determine whether the photocell has changed states correctly, so that GSI can ensure that the lighting system is operating in the correct mode for the time of day. Additional circuitry in this system also monitors the main power to the lighting system, providing another tool that can be used to detect a dark tower and report it immediately.

Communication between the monitoring systems at the tower and GSI's NOCC currently is provided using predominantly satellite communications, plus plain old telephone service and digital PCS service. Satellite communications currently comprise 75% of these communications links, but that figure will rise to 98% by the end of the third quarter 2006. GSI has experienced no down time at all with its satellite communications, and its satellite provider, Stratos Global, guarantees GSI a 99.85% successful call rate.

Alarms from the sites are transmitted immediately, acknowledged by the NOCC computer system, and then reviewed by NOCC personnel located in Sarasota, Florida. The Sarasota NOCC is staffed with trained technicians 24 hours per day, seven days per week, 365 days per year.[1] NOCC personnel are able to connect with the alarmed site on demand to interrogate the status of the site. The site monitoring equipment includes non-volatile storage of all events and alarms, in the form of an integrated circuit memory chip that is able to retain data storage for ten years without power. This information is automatically downloaded to the NOCC computer system when approximately 120 events are recorded. Once the events/alarms are in the NOCC computer system, this information is retained as part of the site's permanent records. If the monitoring system reports an issue that requires FAA notification, a GSI technician will open a NOTAM, unless the problem can be diagnosed and remedied within thirty minutes of the initial alarm.

To ensure that the communications links between each tower's controller device and GSI's NOCC is operational, GSI's NOCC system initiates an outbound connection to each tower's monitoring system at least once each day to test the communications link. This redundancy guarantees that if any problem with the tower lighting system exists,

[1] GSI extends to Commission Staff a formal invitation to visit GSI's NOCC and a tower site to experience first-hand how the HARK System functions.

communications will be available to enable the HARK System to provide the NOCC with the information that is necessary to diagnose an issue. If the GSI NOCC is not able to establish a connection with a particular monitoring system after six attempts, then out of an abundance of caution, a NOTAM is opened and an on-site visit by a technician is scheduled. The NOTAM is closed only upon confirmation that any required repair is completed, the tower's lighting system is restored, or communication is re-established between the monitoring system and the GSI NOCC.

The HARK System's technology and design enables technicians at GSI's NOCC to be notified within minutes of: (i) the occurrence of any incident that would require opening a NOTAM; and/or (ii) any equipment failure that could be discovered during an on-site inspection. Because this information is accurate, reliable, and instantaneous, the HARK System, like the Eagle System, represents a vast improvement over prior monitoring systems and provides a solid basis for grant of the relief requested.

Additional technical information about the HARK System is attached hereto at Exhibits A, B and C. This information mirrors that requested of and provided by ATC in response to the Commission's September 29, 2005 letter to ATC.

D. The Public Interest Supports ATC's and GSI's Requests

HARK System users, like Eagle System users, will be alerted to actual and potential problems with malfunctioning control devices on a daily basis, either through an instantaneous alert from the tower monitoring system or by the failure of the daily outbound communications links to establish contact between a particular monitoring system and GSI's NOCC. This is a vast improvement over remote monitoring systems that rely on only one-way communications, where malfunctions may not be discovered for months at a time.

The accuracy and reliability of the HARK and Eagle systems, with their built-in redundancies, monitoring capabilities and other safeguards have made quarterly inspections unnecessary. Granting ATC's and GSI's requests for waiver would save ATC and GSI millions of dollars and thousands of person hours annually, permitting those resources to be used in a more productive fashion. In addition, granting these requests would encourage other tower owners to invest in similar state-of-the-art technologies so that they too will become capable of performing up-to-the-minute monitoring.

For the foregoing reasons, GSI supports ATC's Request for Waiver and respectfully requests further limited waiver of the Quarterly Inspection requirement.

Respectfully submitted,

GLOBAL SIGNAL, INC.

By: _____

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Dated: February 23, 2006

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

Global Signal, Inc. ("GSI") Responses to the September 29, 2005 Inquiries from the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau to American Tower Corporation

Inquiry 1: List the fault detection functions at the [HARK] System and their respective anomalies or end effects (e.g., controller outage, light failures, landline outage, etc.). Provide these results in a summary table and indicate what level (major, minor, etc.) alarm the function generates.

Response:

Major Alarms

Fault Detection Function	Anomalies / End Effects
Beacon/Strobe Failure (Indicates a malfunction of the tower lamp or beacon/strobe communication, or a filter failure).	Lamp is not functioning or is burned out, the alarm card in the controller is not able to communicate with the beacon/strobe fixture, or filter failure.
Low Flash Energy (Indicates the measured power to the lamp does not meet the FAA's candelas intensity requirement.)	Light controller capacitors are not functioning correctly to produce the correct power burst to the lamp. As a result, the tower light is not flashing at the proper intensity level.
Consecutive Missed Flashes (Indicates that the tower lamp's flashes-per-minute rate does not meet FAA's requirements.)	A strobe beacon is not flashing at the rate required by the FAA.
Photo Cell Failure (Indicates the system has failed to change the light intensity from day, twilight and night modes.)	Tower lighting will not properly switch between various operational modes.
Power Failure (Indicates total power failure at the site.)	Tower is not lit and AC power to the controller has failed.
Site Communication Failure (Indicates a malfunction with the communications system between the tower and the GSI NOCC.)	GSI is not able to monitor operation of the tower's Hark System and is unable to determine whether the tower lighting system is functioning.

Minor Alarms

Fault Detection Function	Anomalies / End Effects
Side Marker Failure (Indicates a malfunction of a mid-level lamp.)	Steady burning side marker lamp is not functioning or burned out.

Inquiry 2: From the time the [HARK] System became fully stabilized through the current date, provide a table listing specific incidents of major alarms and indicate the type of outage and the general cause. Indicate actions taken to remedy such occurrences and the number of towers involved. A major alarm indicates a fault that may lead to light or other major tower element outage. Treat the outages related to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita separately. Note that we are not requesting complete alarm data records, but only those of most significance.

NOTE: The scope of this Inquiry 2 was narrowed to request [GSI] to provide data only with respect to alarms pertinent to possible [HARK] System failures, not all lighting or other major tower element outages.

Response: The HARK monitoring system became fully stabilized in October of 2001. The HARK system has reliably identified all NOTAM-worthy failures during this period. Below we describe the mechanisms in place to guard against such failures.

GSI utilizes redundant monitoring systems to ensure that the central server components of the HARK monitoring system located in GSI's datacenter in Sarasota, Florida remain operational. These monitoring systems poll the server at one and two-minute intervals, and in the event of two consecutive non-responses, will alert multiple members of GSI's Infrastructure team, who are available to respond to issues 24 hours per day, seven day per week, 365 days per year.

At times, these alerts are generated during scheduled service windows when preplanned upgrades or routine maintenance may occur. The central server is routinely rebooted during these windows in an effort to prevent any unanticipated Windows Operating System issues from occurring.

In addition to monitoring the server health at physical and operating system levels, GSI utilizes monitoring software (that is external to the server) to ensure that the server components of the HARK system are running properly. The GSI NOCC has only switched to the backup facility at Hark Tower Systems in Ladson, South Carolina once due to Hurricane Charley. The GSI NOCC has never had to switch operations to the backup facility for any other reason.

In addition to the NOCC Technicians who monitor the incoming alarms, the HARK System is supported by a six person GSI information technology (IT) infrastructure team that is available 24 hours per day.

Inquiry 3: For the same time period as in (2) above, indicate the number and the frequency of [HARK] System malfunctions or failures that were and are currently being detected by quarterly inspections. When failures were detected, what was the cause of the failure? Categorize results based on the type of outage.

Response: As of February 16, 2006, GSI had conducted a total of 24,153 on-site quarterly inspections of towers monitored by the HARK System since October 2001. No NOTAM-worthy event has been discovered from any of these quarterly inspections. Indeed, the HARK System technology provides the functional equivalent of a continuous quarterly inspection of all towers it monitors. As a result, a tower owner is notified of tower problems immediately in many instances, and within twenty-four hours at the most.

Inquiry 4: Can [GSI] readily identify which of its towers are equipped by an active [HARK] System, and which are not? How are the newly-equipped [HARK] System towers tracked?

Response: GSI can readily identify its 2,975 towers that are currently equipped with an active HARK System. Upon installation of the HARK System at a GSI tower, the technician on site at the tower contacts the GSI NOCC and joint tests are performed. As part of this installation and joint testing, the tower's FCC Antenna Structure Registration Number, site name, site number, site phone number or IP address, equipment list, and relevant notification contact/operations management information, is entered into the GSI NOCC server.

Inquiry 5: Describe any diagnostic junctions available to [GSI], either internal or external to the [HARK] System, to detect failures to the control devices, indicators, and alarm systems associated with the [HARK] System. In the event of such failures, how is [GSI] informed?

Response: The HARK System communicates with the lighting system in 3 key ways:

Alarm notification. The monitoring system installed at the tower site receives alarms from the light controller, which contacts the GSI NOCC for every type of alarm condition. These alarms are captured and archived within the HARK System database which has an automated escalation protocol within the GSI NOCC to ensure that proper diagnostics are conducted within a 30 minute window. Within this time frame, the NOCC contacts the site from which the alarm originated and performs full system diagnostics to identify the nature of the lighting failure and to determine if a NOTAM should be issued. If the issuance of a NOTAM is required, the proper FAA Flight Service Station ("FSS") is notified, and a NOTAM is entered in the HARK System using the number provided orally by the FSS.

24-Hour Polling. The HARK System is programmed to proactively initiate an outbound connection to each monitored site once every 24 hours. This call is automated and runs a complete system diagnosis of the lighting system. This process ensures the lighting system is both working and communicating properly with the HARK System. If any alarms or discrepancies are identified, the HARK System immediately generates an alarm, triggering the NOCC personnel to perform further in-depth analysis.

The HARK System is programmed to attempt to contact the site up to three times if the initial attempt fails. If, by the third attempt, contact is not made, the HARK System generates a report and a NOCC Technician attempts to contact the site manually at least three more times. If the NOCC Technician is unable to connect to the tower, a trouble ticket is opened and a NOTAM is issued. The trouble ticket and NOTAM information are emailed to the appropriate GSI Field Operations representative. The HARK System documents this data in an electronic database and all information is maintained for 5 years.

Manual Contact. The HARK System allows for GSI NOCC Technicians to perform a manual diagnostic review of any tower monitored by the system from any computer in the NOCC. This function enables these personnel to contact any HARK System at the tower and review the operational status of the tower's lighting system at any time.

Inquiry 6: In case of catastrophic failure at the [NOCC] (i.e., the [NOCC] is rendered inoperable), how does [GSI] detect outages at [HARK] System equipped towers? Does [GSI] have a specific procedure to follow in case of this event? If so, what is it?

Response: The HARK NOCC system is located at GSI's primary facility in Sarasota, Florida. Our secondary facility is located at the Hark Tower Systems facilities in Ladson, South Carolina. All monitoring functions can be switched to Hark's facilities if something were to happen to the Sarasota office. This switching process has been tested and documented. Both the primary and back-up facilities are equipped with UPS battery back-up to prevent power loss during any transfer to emergency generator power. Both the primary and back-up facilities are equipped with emergency generator back-up power.

In the event of a catastrophe, GSI has prepared a detailed disaster recovery procedures plan that would be placed in effect. A copy of that disaster recovery plan is attached hereto at Exhibit B. If a threat were perceived, GSI's IT department would work with Hark Tower Systems in Ladson, South Carolina to transfer the most current data to that facility (via the Internet) so that the Ladson facility can be on standby to assume control of tower monitoring functions.

The NOCC database is backed up to tape nightly and replicated to our Disaster Recovery (DR) site in Sarasota, which is a concrete bunker facility equipped with a generator and highly reliable communications capabilities. If a sudden catastrophic event were to occur at GSI's primary Sarasota facility, the database would be transferred from the DR site to the Ladson, South Carolina facility and monitoring would be resumed there.

Inquiry 7: Provide a brief description and an end-to-end block diagram of the [HARK] System and all of the major supporting ancillary sub-systems (e.g., internet connections, telephone lines, etc.) associated with it. Please explain to what extent [GSI] has control over these sub-systems.

Response: A brief description of the HARK System and all major supporting ancillary sub-systems associated with it is included in the block diagrams attached hereto at Exhibit C. Also identified are the portions of the sub-systems that GSI controls.

EXHIBIT B

DISASTER RECOVERY PROCEDURES
COMMUNICATION SITES
AND CORPORATE FACILITIES

301 N Cattleman Road • Third Floor
Sarasota, Florida 34232

Disaster Planning - Preparation is the Key.

Recovery planning for various situations.

This document is designed to provide a guideline for disaster response. Its main purpose is to ensure the survival of the Company and its assets. In addition, this recovery plan also provides some measure of assistance in returning to normal the lives of the individuals within the organization who may be adversely affected by the disaster.

This document shall consider several disaster scenarios and suggest an appropriate action plan for each situation. Wherever possible, specific information regarding the key methods, procedures, personnel, and funding are provided, as well as pre-disaster preparation guidelines for impending identifiable situations. In all cases, this document shall serve as a general guide to proper restoration of the Company activities and day-to-day normalcy.

For those types of events where advance planning can take place – Hurricanes for example, the plan provides logical milestones triggered by timing etc. Of paramount importance are deployment meetings and follow up to ensure timely response and meet project expectations.

Sarasota Event:

Pre-Event Meeting – Planning agendas etc. Usually 72 hours prior to landfall

Follow Up Meetings – Strategy. Usually 24 and 12 hours prior to landfall

Office Closure – Internal communication, transfer of IT and support. Usually 12-14 hours prior to landfall

Post Event Meetings – Roll call, damage assessment, clean-up strategy

Communication Site Event:

Pre-Event Meeting – Planning, agendas etc. Usually 72 hours prior to area impact

Follow Up Meetings – Strategy. Usually 24 and 12 hours prior to area impact

Post Event Meetings – Roll call, damage assessment, clean-up strategy

Financial Analysis – Analysis of cleanup; Re-build; Mobilization; Loan covenants

Multiple Simultaneous Disaster Events

It is conceivable that more than the offices or tower sites (or combination thereof) will experience a disaster related event at the same time. This can occur for instance during widespread flooding, a hurricane, tropical storm, tornado or earthquake. In such cases, the order of priority shall be to restore office functions before individual tower site issues are addressed. Obviously, where possible, both restorations may occur simultaneously, but in all cases the offices shall take precedence under conditions of finite manpower or other resource availability.

In general, the IT Department will have backed up all records in the event of the loss of the Sarasota offices. All records are kept at KMC's "bunker" facility. The IT Department has an extensive disaster recovery procedure process in place.

NOCC operations can be transferred to Hark Systems headquarters in South Carolina. If the Sarasota offices cannot be occupied during a hurricane, NOCC personnel can be temporarily relocated to South Carolina until restoration of the Sarasota Office. Hark Systems would handle all NOCC monitoring functions. Hark would also be responsible for handling Global Signal's emergency phone calls should the Sarasota offices be closed and the loss of our telephone system. A recording would direct incoming callers to contact our emergency back up call center (Hark). Any other issues would be asked to call back when our offices reopen. Hark would handle the following calls: air conditioning and generator issues, tower light and power outages, tower failures and fatalities. A script and procedure for handling these emergencies has been written for Hark and is included in this plan. Temporary offices can be set up from employees' homes or leased space. Employees with lap top computers will be able to operate as long as our servers are working. Employees with lap top computers are reminded to bring home daily their system. If necessary, the IT Department will purchase additional lap top computers for employees in order to keep GS day-to-day operations in business. Incorporated in this document is a list of GS employees who currently have the use of a laptop computer and employees designated temporary access to a laptop.

Back Up Generators

All equipment plugged into the orange outlets in the Sarasota buildings are on back-up generator. It should be noted there is a ninety-second delay from loss of electric to generator power. If building Management does not require evacuation by all personnel during a hurricane, Global Signal will continue to operate the Network Operations Call Center during the storm. The NOCC will operate using the back up generator and desktop UPS during the ninety-second delay switch. As long as the telephone switch can operate, the system will be put in "after hours" mode. Emergency phone calls will be directed to the NOCC. Non-emergency telephone calls would be directed to leave a voice message or call when business resumes.

Communications.

In most disasters, reliable lines of communications are difficult, if not impossible, to establish. For this disaster recovery plan to be effective, the establishment of reliable communications is vital.

The various methods of communications considered under this plan include:

- **Normal Telephone Service** (where available).

- **Satellite Phone Service** - Special emergency global satellite terminal phones are available in the Sarasota office. While somewhat expensive to use, these terminals provide a means to circumvent all normal communications channels while still providing voice, fax, and high-speed data services. The satellite phones can, of course, call other normal telephones and fax machines, or connect to the office computer network servers, in areas where telephone service is unaffected by the disaster event.

- **Pre-Arranged Meeting Places** - It is conceivable that communications will go out prior to a disaster event's occurrence. In such cases, the response team members may be unaware that a disaster has actually occurred. As a last resort when all other forms of communications fail, key response team personnel will utilize the concept of Pre-Arranged Meeting Places for identifiable and impending disaster events when normal means of communications are lost.

- **Internet Mail** - May be used for non-critical emergency communications. This is particularly useful for field personnel who may need assistance from either or both offices but may have other immediate demands on their time. An example might include ordering parts, etc.

- **Cellular Telephones** (where service is available).

Special note: *Global Signal's IT Department maintains its own detailed disaster recovery plan that is incorporated by reference herein. That IT recovery plan contains the necessary procedures to implement an off-site restoration of the GS Computer Network.*

LOSS OF THE SARASOTA OFFICES

This is probably the worst disaster imaginable and is the one most likely to threaten Company business. Many such conceivable disasters (i.e., hurricanes) have the propensity to afflict a large segment of the response team, thus making restoration even more difficult. Every vital function to be restored after a disaster shall have both a primary and secondary team member assigned to complete the restoration.

But no matter what the nature of the disaster is, the Sarasota office functions must be restored on a primary basis. This might mean short-term relocation of the office functions while restoration or permanent relocation of the Sarasota office is underway.

The charts below outline considerations for the potential loss of the Sarasota Office:

PRE-DISASTER PREPARATIONS :

These items should be completed prior to the disaster event or can be incorporated into the regular business schedule as appropriate.

ITEM:	A	B	C
EVACUATION DECISION	Determine materials needed to minimize damage exposure to office and equipment.	Ensure there are enough materials and, if not, purchase additional materials.	Secure the facility. Move critical files & equipment to secure locations.
COMPUTER BACKUP FILE	IT Disaster Recovery Procedures.	IT Disaster Recovery Procedures	IT Disaster Recovery Procedures
NOCC	Transfer tower information to Hark Systems. Call 800-367-4275	Work with IT and KMC on transferring Hark data lines	Transfer monitoring to Hark Systems
SATELLITE PHONES	Determine if phones need to be deployed	Determine Ops Field Personnel receiving phones	Ship overnight Satellite Phones to Ops Field Personnel. with directions.
ALTERNATE FACILITIES	IT Network – KMC; FL; NOCC – Hark Systems, SC	Determine staff relocating to Hark Systems in SC. IT Network follows Disaster Recovery Procedures	IT Network Disaster Recovery Procedures. Hark Systems has been sent laptops for GS employees.
CORE TEAM MEMBERS	Establish Core Team and meet to discuss each individual's responsibilities. Set follow up meeting	Follow up meeting – up date team on activities and review any outstanding issues	All issues should be addressed. Team will meet either during or after disaster to assess damages.
CASH FUNDS	Determine if extra cash be needed for operations field support personnel and how much	If additional cash is needed for operations' field personnel, request check from accounting	Send overnight check to operations field personnel.
AIR RECONAISSANCE	Determine if a helicopter will be deployed to access storm's damage	Contact helicopter companies that will cover affected areas for pricing and availability	Request helicopter company/companies to stand by and arrange for GS personnel to ride along.
COW/SCAFFOLD TOWER	Determine if GS has a COW/Scaffold tower available?	Decide whether to deploy COW and or Scaffold tower to central location	Deploy COW and or Scaffold tower
DISASTER KITS	Determine if affected operations field support personnel need additional supplies	Affected operations field support personnel confirms all supplies or goes out and purchases them	
ENGINEERING/COMPLIANCE	Determine if Engineering needs to have standby antennas and equipment. Determine if spare controllers, beacons, sidelights, and flash heads are needed.	Determine what Engineering needs and what is in warehouse. Determine what is in warehouse and available from other vendors	Determine if supplies need to be ordered for Engineering or tower lighting.

RECOVERY TEAMS:

Small groups of key people in each area, trained to perform their essential tasks. This listing does not include alternates. Please see skills bank to select alternates.

TEAM	RESPONSIBILITY
CUSTOMER CARE	Keeping GS customers up to date on all restoration efforts.
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT	Initial investigation into extent of disaster impact.
SECURITY	Site safety & loss prevention (office or tower site) after disaster event.
ENGINEERING	Structural and RF Engineering issues relating to tower sites.
INFO. TECHNOLOGY	Restoration of Global Signal Computer Networks.
RESTORATION	Tower replacement, repair, cleanup, etc… (Tower or office).
COORDINATION	Efficient utilization of all other teams.
LEGAL/SITE OWNER	Re-build issues or other landowner issues.
INVESTOR RELATIONS	Keeping investors informed about restoration efforts.
EXPEDITERS	Expediting any aspect of this plan, as deemed necessary.

VENDORS:

Suppliers needed to be contacted in order to recover from a disaster. This information shall include emergency phone numbers, account numbers, authorization codes, and alternate vendors where appropriate.

ITEM	VENDOR	ACCT#	OTHER
Fuel (Generator)	Vendor Management Database		
Office Supplies	Office Depot, Keeton		
Replacement Computer Equip.	IT Department		Computer Network Services
Emergency Supplies (repairs)	Home Depot		

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: (ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS)

Minimum requirements for implementation of disaster plan.

FUNCTION	RESPONSIBILITY	PRIORITY
Decision to close / transfer office.	EVP – Operations in conjunction with Executive team (President, CFO etc) minimum 14 hours prior to land fall	High
Implement Disaster Plan	EVP - Operations (minimum 24 hours prior to land fall)	High
Pre-Land Fall Meeting	72 hours prior to landfall key department representatives meet to discuss storm's path and company's preparations. Attendees should include personnel from the following key groups: Corporate operations, Engineering, IT, Sales, Human resources, Construction & Real estate, Contract administration, Field Operations, Legal, Accounting and Acquisitions. Meeting notice will be sent by Operations	High

VITAL RECORDS:

Records identified as those needed to be recovered, including both original and backup locations. Note that vital records mean those you cannot do without, it does not mean those whose absence will inconvenience you. Vital records that will be stored in file cabinets remaining at Sarasota during a hurricane will be covered with a tarp not garbage bags. It is the responsibility of the Department who owns the filing cabinet(s) to secure the tarp properly.

RECORD	LOCATION - DISPOSITION
Corporate Records	Move to bank vault.
Corporate Records (minutes, shareholder agreements, etc…)	Move to bank vault.
Tax Documents	Move to bank vault.
Customer Lease Documents	Move to secure location.
Insurance Records	Move originals to secure location. Designated office manager to retain copies for emergency use / and availability.
Personnel Files	Move to secure location (Cover cabinets with tarp)

COMMUNICATIONS:

CRITICAL PERSONNEL	HOME	CELLULAR	SATELLITE
EVP of Operations			TBD
Senior Director of Operations			TBD
Senior Director of Construction & R/E			TBD
Director of Field Operations			TBD
NOCC Manager			TBD
Compliance Manager			TBD
Operations Field Support Personnel			TBD

Note-1: *Satellite user instruction books are located in the NOCC*

SKILLS BANK - RESPONSE TEAM ALTERNATES:

A list of the skills necessary to perform each task combined with the primary personnel assigned to each recovery team and their skills will help validate the feasibility of the plan. See the appendix beginning with "F" for a complete list of Alternates.

ITEM	REQUIRED SKILLS	PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY	ALTERNATE RESPONSIBILITY
Office Repairs and Cleanup	General Labor	Office Manager	Operations
Computer Network Restoration – Satellite Phones	Computer Network Experience General	IT NOCC	Vendor Support Operations
Vital Forms Re-Order	Purchasing	Various	Various
Electric Restoration - Emergency	Electrical Skills	Office Manager	Vendor Support
Structural Building Repairs - Temporary	Mechanical Skills	Office Manager	Vendor Support
Telephone Restoration - Emergency	Electrical/IT Skills	IT	Vendor Support
Security Procedures Building Compromised	General Labor	Office Manager	Vendor Support
HARK Systems Restoration	Managerial	NOCC	IT
Emergency Funds Procurement & Distribution Functions	Financial	Treasury	Accounting
Investor Relations	Communications	HR	Executive team
Customer Records	Managerial	Contracts Administration	Sales
Land Owner Issues	Legal Background	Contracts Administration	Sales
Expediters:	Managerial Skills	Operations Management	Office Management

Contents of the 72-Hour Basic Survival Pak:

- Water (2-3 gallons per person / per day)
- Non-perishable foods (baby food is recommended)
- First-Aid Kit
- Personal hygiene items
- Rain gear
- Prescription Medications
- Emergency Bedding Materials
- Insect Repellent
- Flashlight
- Portable Battery-Operated Radio
- Supply of spare batteries
- Cash
- Full tank of gas in automobile

APPENDIX - B

Contents of the Disaster Impact Assessment Pak:

- 72-Hour Basic Survival Pak
- GPS Unit / Detailed Maps
- Basic Hand Tools - (Screwdrivers, Wrenches, Pliers, etc…)
- Barrier Tape ("Warning - Do Not Cross")
- Hard Hat
- Tarps
- Nails, Screws, Fasteners
- Padlocks
- Bolt-Cutters
- Two-Way Radio
- Satellite Phone
- Cellular Phone
- Global Signal Picture Identification Badge
- Portable Shovel or folding spade
- Empty (Full) Gasoline Containers
- Spray Paint[1]
- Duct tape
- Markers or Paint Markers
- Pre-Printed PTI Disaster Notice Signs (Customer instructions, etc…)
- Binoculars
- Karabiners - Hoisting Duty
- Magnetic Car Sign ("Disaster Response Team")
- Special Response Team Member T-shirt (Official Looking)
- Damage Assessment Checklist
- Camera / Film (Insurance Documentation Purposes)
- Alarm Panel Keys (to silence alarms, deactivate systems, etc…)
- Maps for area
- Contact phone numbers

[1] Used to paint address on side of structure, as may be necessary in hurricane damaged areas.

Contents of the Clean-up Pak:

- 72-Hour Basic Survival Pak
- Basic Hand Tools (Screwdrivers, Wrenches, Hammers, Pliers, etc…)
- Crowbar
- Mop & Mop Buckets
- Tarps
- Portable DC-Operated Sump Pump
- Extension Cords
- Portable Shovel or Folding Spade
- Band-It® Ties
- Rope
- Global Signal Picture Identification Badge
- Karabiners - Hoisting Duty
- Magnetic Car Sign ("Disaster Recover Team")
- Special PTI/Global Signal Response Team tee-shirts
- Camera / Film (Insurance Documentation Purposes)
- Portable "Wet/Dry" Vacuum
- Sponges, Cleaning Pads, Solvents, etc…
- High Velocity Fans
- Plastic Bags
- GPS Unit / Detailed Maps
- Replacement Light bulbs

APPENDIX-D

Contents of the Disaster Repair Pak:

- 72-Hour Basic Survival Pak
- Basic Hand Tools
- Specialized Tools[2]
- Crowbar
- Electrical Fuse Assortment
- Hard Hat
- Tarps, Emergency Roofing Cement or Patch Cement
- Bolt-Cutters
- Padlocks
- Nails, Screws, Fasteners
- Two-way Radios, Cell Phone, Re-Chargers
- Extension Cords
- Jumper Cables / Spare 12 VDC Battery[3]
- GPS Unit / Detailed Maps
- Approved Gasoline Containers
- Generator Set "Tie-in" pigtails
- Global Signal Picture Identification Badge
- Telephone Test Set (Butt-Set)
- Emergency Antenna / RF Connectors
- Coax
- Duct Tape
- Markers (Paint Markers)
- Pinnacle/Global Signal Disaster Notice (Customer Notice)
- Binoculars
- Misc. Electrical Supplies
- Emergency Fuel Piping Materials
- Special Response Team Tee-shirts (Official Looking)
- Camera / Film (Insurance Documentation Purposes)
- Alarm Panel Keys
- N2 Dry Nitrogen Cylinders (full) with spare regulator / wrench.
- High Velocity Fans
- Replacement Light bulbs

---

[2] Includes such items as telephone test set equipment, punch-down tools, voltmeters, clamp-on ammeters, emergency lighting, generator set control repair equipment, etc…

[3] Used to re-start diesel or propane emergency generator sets.

APPENDIX-E

Contents of the Emergency Tower / Building Restoration Pak:

[This Pak is a separate attachment provided by the Construction Department]

Construction Issues

[redacted]

Coordination Efforts

[redacted]

Information Technology

[redacted]

Expediters

[redacted]

- Compliance Manager

Accounting - Emergency Funds

[redacted]

Land Owner - Issues relating to tower restoration (legal and notices)

[redacted]

Ready Response Engineering Personal

[redacted]

PPENDIX-G

Following is a sample of approved GS contractors for site work if required. Procurement will be responsible for maintaining a list of approved vendors with negotiated pricing. Vendor Management Coordinators will be responsible for the scope of work and deploying the contractor to the tower site.

All contractors must be on GS approved vendor list with a valid COI.

Vendor		Areas

PPENDIX-H

Satellite Phone - Instructions for use: Instructional book located in NOCC

Corporate office personnel can find evacuation information and dealing with a hurricane by logging onto:

http://www.tbo.com, scroll down the page to **TBO.com features, and click on Hurricanes**

Footnote: Before discussing a disaster plan, one needs to understand the terminology used by the media when a hurricane is approaching Florida. One of the challenges our Corporate office faces every year is the threat of a hurricane and spin off of tornadoes. The Company must be prepared in advance to handle one of these storms, whether it is approaching our Corporate offices or tower sites. The following lists "Terms to Know" and "Rating the Storm Strengths".

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale

The Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale is a 1-5 rating based on the hurricane's present intensity. This is used to give an estimate of the potential property damage and flooding expected along the coast from a hurricane landfall. Wind speed is the determining factor in the scale, as storm surge values are highly dependent on the slope of the continental shelf in the landfall region. Note that all winds are using the U.S. 1-minute average.

Category One Hurricane:

Winds 74-95 mph (64-82 kt or 119-153 km/hr). Storm surge generally 4-5 ft above normal. No real damage to building structures. Damage primarily to unanchored mobile homes, shrubbery, and trees. Some damage to poorly constructed signs. Also, some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage. Hurricanes Allison of 1995 and Danny of 1997 were Category One hurricanes at peak intensity.

Category Two Hurricane:

Winds 96-110 mph (83-95 kt or 154-177 km/hr). Storm surge generally 6-8 feet above normal. Some roofing material, door, and window damage of buildings. Considerable damage to shrubbery and trees with some trees blown down. Considerable damage to mobile homes, poorly constructed signs, and piers. Coastal and low-lying escape routes flood 2-4 hours before arrival of the hurricane center. Small craft in unprotected anchorages break moorings. Hurricane Bonnie of 1998 was a Category Two hurricane when it hit the North Carolina coast, while Hurricane Georges of 1998 was a Category Two Hurricane when it hit the Florida Keys and the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Category Three Hurricane:

Winds 111-130 mph (96-113 kt or 178-209 km/hr). Storm surge generally 9-12 ft above normal. Some structural damage to small residences and utility buildings with a minor amount of curtain wall failures. Damage to shrubbery and trees with foliage blown off trees and large trees blown down. Mobile homes and poorly constructed signs are destroyed. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Flooding near the coast destroys smaller structures with larger structures damaged by battering from floating debris. Terrain continuously lower than 5 ft above mean sea level may be flooded inland 8 miles (13 km) or more. Evacuation of low-lying residences with several blocks of the shoreline may be required. Hurricanes Roxanne of 1995 and Fran of 1996 were Category Three hurricanes at landfall on the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and in North Carolina, respectively.

Category Four Hurricane:

Winds 131-155 mph (114-135 kt or 210-249 km/hr). Storm surge generally 13-18 ft above normal. More extensive curtain wall failures with some complete roof structure failures on small residences. Shrubs, trees, and all signs are blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Extensive damage to doors and windows. Low-lying escape routes may be cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of structures near the shore. Terrain lower than 10 ft above sea level may be flooded requiring massive evacuation of residential areas as far inland as 6 miles (10 km). Hurricane Luis of 1995 was a Category Four hurricane while moving over the Leeward Islands. Hurricanes Felix and Opal of 1995 also reached Category Four status at peak intensity.

Category Five Hurricane:

Winds greater than 155 mph (135 kt or 249 km/hr). Storm surge generally greater than 18 ft above normal. Complete roof failure on many residences and industrial buildings. Some complete building failures with small utility buildings blown over or away. All shrubs, trees, and signs blown down. Complete destruction of mobile homes. Severe and extensive window and door damage. Low-lying escape routes are cut by rising water 3-5 hours before arrival of the center of the hurricane. Major damage to lower floors of all structures located less than 15 ft above sea level and within 500 yards of the shoreline. Massive evacuation of residential areas on low ground within 5-10 miles (8-16 km) of the shoreline may be required. Hurricane Mitch of 1998 was a Category Five hurricane at peak intensity over the western Caribbean. Hurricane Gilbert of 1988 was a Category Five hurricane at peak intensity and is one of the strongest Atlantic tropical cyclones of record.

How Big are Earthquakes?

The size of an earthquake can be measured in two ways. The intensity measures the destructiveness of the quake while the magnitude measures the energy released by the quake.

Earthquake Intensities

The intensity of an earthquake is a measure of the destructive effects of the quake at the surface. It is measured on an arbitrary scale of 12 degrees modified from an original scale devised by the Italian seismologist Giuseppe Mercalli. The scale uses information supplied by people living in the area of the quake.

The Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

Intensity	Description	Characteristic effects
I	Instrumental	Not felt by people, only detected by seismographs.
II	Feeble	Felt only by a few people at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
III	Slight	Felt noticeably indoor; like the vibrations due to a passing truck. Standing motorcars may rock slightly.
IV	Moderate	Felt indoors by many people, outdoors by few. Dishes, windows, doors rattle. May awaken some sleepers. Standing cars rocked noticeably.
V	Rather strong	Felt by nearly everyone, many awakened. Some dishes and windows broken; occasional cracked plaster; unstable objects overturned. Some disturbance of trees, poles and other tall objects.
VI	Strong	Felt by all; many frightened and run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved; some falling plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
VII	Very strong	General alarm; people run outside. Walls crack; chimneys fall. Considerable damage in poorly designed structures. Noticed by persons in moving vehicles.
VIII	Destructive	Considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, and walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Changes in well water. Car drivers seriously disturbed.
IX	Ruinous	Considerable damage with partial collapse of substantial buildings. Buildings moved off foundations; ground cracks conspicuous. Underground pipes broken.
X	Disastrous	Ground cracks badly; landslides on riverbanks and steep slopes; rails bent; many buildings destroyed.
XI	Very disastrous	Broad fissures in ground; major landslides and earth slumps; floods. Few buildings remain standing; bridges destroyed; nearly all services (railways, underground pipes, cables) out of action.
XII	Catastrophic	Total destruction. Ground rises and falls in waves; lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

The earthquake intensity felt at a location depends not only on the magnitude of the quake but also on the distance from the epicenter, depth of the focus, and on local surface and subsurface geological conditions. The intensity decreases outwards from the source, areas of similar intensity forming a roughly circular pattern around the epicenter.

Earthquake Magnitudes

Calculating the energy released by an earthquake can be a long, complicated process involving exact measurements of the fault dimensions, amount of slip, and other factors. A simpler method was devised by the American seismologist Charles Richter based on the amplitude of the seismic wave recorded by seismographs. This method can be used by seismologists all over the world who can come up with a magnitude measurement within minutes of the earthquake being recorded.

Richter Magnitude Scale

The Richter scale is logarithmic. An increase in magnitude of one unit corresponds to a tenfold increase in the size of an earthquake. Thus an earthquake of magnitude 6 is ten times larger than one of magnitude 5, and a hundred times larger than one of magnitude 4.

Richter Magnitude Scale		
Magnitude	**Number of earthquakes per year globally**	**Typical intensity at epicenter**
>8.0	0.1 - 0.2	XII
7.4 - 8.0	4	XI
7.0 - 7.3	15	X
6.2 - 6.9	100	VIII - IX
5.5 - 6.1	500	VII
4.9 - 5.4	1,400	VI
4.3 - 4.8	4,800	IV - V
3.5 - 4.2	30,000	II - III

Fujita Tornado Damage Scale

SCALE	WIND ESTIMATE (MPH)	TYPICAL DAMAGE
F0	<73	Light Damage: Some damage to chimneys; branches broken off trees; shallow-rooted trees pushed over; signboards damaged.
F1	73-112	Moderate Damage: Peels surface off roofs; mobile homes pushed off foundations or overturned; moving autos blown off roads.
F2	113-157	Considerable Damage: Roofs torn off frame houses; mobile homes demolished; boxcars overturned; large trees snapped or uprooted; light-object missiles generated; cars lifted off ground.
F3	158-206	Severe Damage: Roofs and some walls torn off well-constructed houses; trains overturned; most trees in forest uprooted; heavy cars lifted off the ground and thrown.
F4	207-260	Devastating Damage: Well-constructed houses leveled; structures with weak foundations blown away some distance, cars thrown and large missiles generated.
F5	261-318	Incredible Damage: Strong frame houses leveled off foundations and swept away; automobile-sized missiles fly through the air in excess of 100 meters (109 yds); trees debarked; incredible phenomena will occur.

*** **IMPORTANT NOTE ABOUT F-SCALE WINDS:** Do not use F-scale winds literally. These precise wind speed numbers are actually guesses and have never been scientifically verified. Different wind speeds may cause similar-looking damage from place to place -- even from building to building. *Without a thorough engineering analysis of tornado damage in any event, the actual wind speeds needed to cause that damage are unknown.*

INTERNAL ESCALATION PLAN IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR DISASTER – TOWER FAILURE OR FATALITY

The following is a guideline to assist Global Signal's Operations personnel during business hours:

- For incoming telephone call regarding the incident, the calling order is as follows:

Title	Individual	Phone No.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

- If the tower failure and/or fatality involved a construction contractor, notify the Senior Director of Construction immediately
- Notify Police, Fire Department, and Public Services, as necessary

- **Internal notification to Senior Management, Key Personnel (email sent by Executive Vice President of Operations or one of the Senior Directors in Operations) See Example below–**

- Internal notification to all of the following:

Title	Individual	Phone No.	Condition
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

- OSHA needs to be contacted (fatality [8 hours] or injuries 3 or less individuals [24 hours]) Construction or Operations Senior Director, Director or Manager. Contact emergency number [redacted] or search on line at www.osha.gov for listing of local office.

- Dispatch Operations Field Support or Vendor/Contractor (confirm appropriate equipment for the situation).

- Tower failure – secure site; take pictures, document.
- Contact tenants – Asset Management (tower failure only). Notify tenants verbally within 24 hours of notice of the incident. Input tenant contact name/numbers in CRM case notes.

- Do utilities, i.e. power need to be turned off! (tower failure only). Shut down back up systems, i.e. generator(s)

- Set up plan to relocate tenants to nearby tower or bring in COW (tower failure only). Global Signal Compliance Department must notify the local FAA Regional office should Global Signal decide to place a COW at the site for tenants. Tenants must notify the local FAA Regional office should they decide to place a COW at the site. **Approval from the FAA must be obtained prior to placing the COW on site.** Approval may also be required from local zoning office. Global Signal's Real Estate Zoning Department will handle this issue.

- All communications should be limited to verbal. All internal written communications should contain the following "***CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE:*** ***The information contained in this transmission is privileged and confidential information intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, do not read it. Please immediately reply to the sender that you have received this communication in error and then delete it. Thank you.***"

INTERNAL ESCALATION PLAN IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR DISASTER – TOWER FAILURE OR FATALITY

The following is a guideline to assist Global Signal's Operations personnel after hours and weekends in the event of a tower failure or fatality:

- Incoming telephone call regarding the incident is handled by the NOCC
- NOCC would notify the following

Title	Individual	Phone No.
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]

- Operations Managers, Directors, and Senior Directors should all be notified verbally after hours.
- NOCC contacts tenants (tower failure only); input tenant contact name/numbers in CRM case notes.
- NOCC contacts utility company if power needs to be turned off (tower failure only).
- Construction or Operations Senior Director or Director will dispatch Operations Field Support or Vendor/Contractor.
- Construction or Operations Senior Director will contact OSHA (fatality [8 hours] or injury [24 hours less than 3 individuals] only). Emergency number is [redacted] or search on line at www.osha.gov for listing of local office.
- Construction or Operations Senior Director will notify:
  [redacted] Executive Vice President of Operations – [redacted]

- Senior Director of Corporate Operations, Senior Director of Real Estate and Construction, or Executive Vice President of Operations may contact the following after hours or wait until business hours resume:

- All remaining Departments can be contacted when regular business hours resume:

- Asset Management (tower failure only) – first business day will review NOCC CRM notes and follow up if necessary.

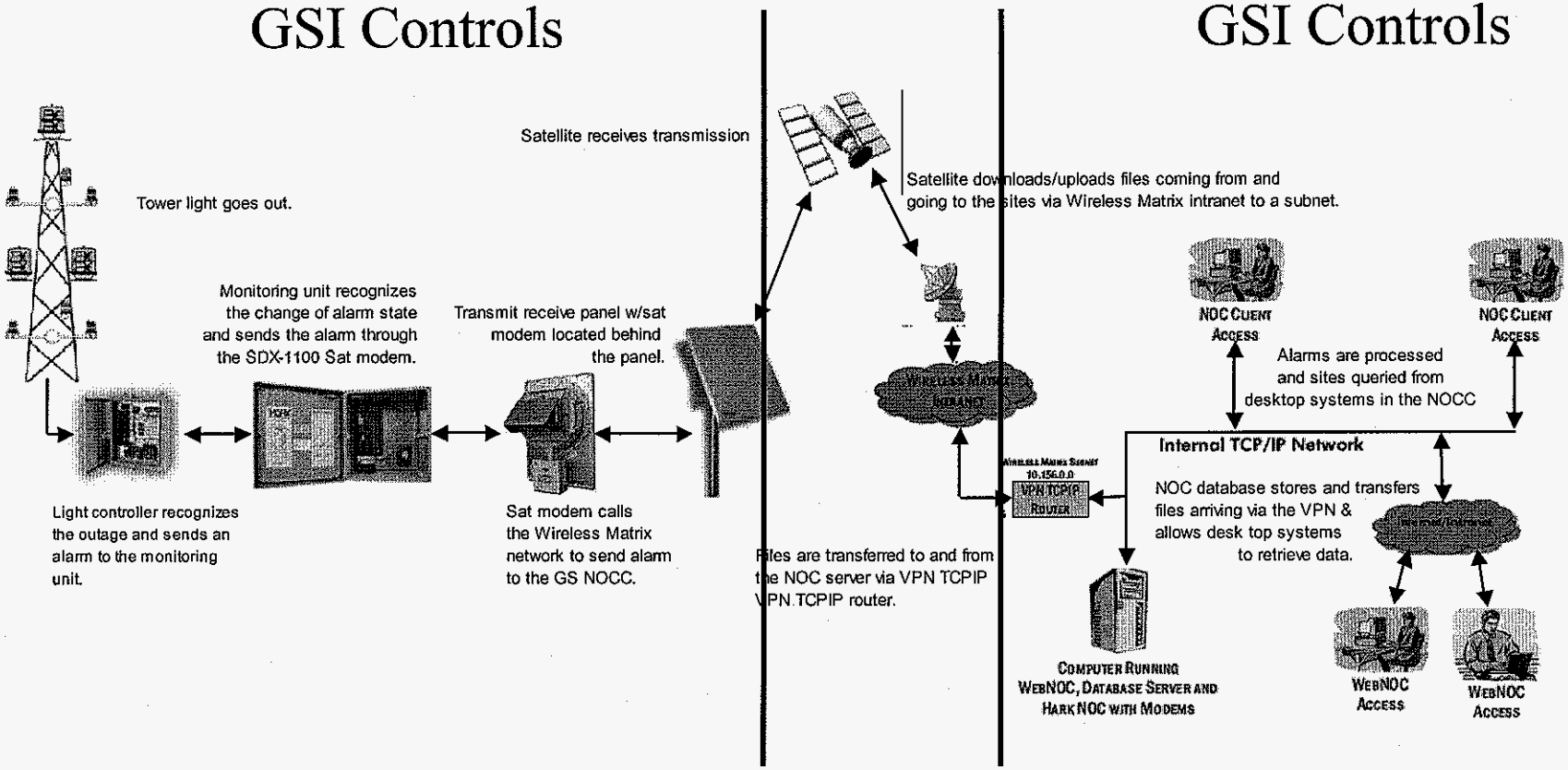
- Set up plan to relocate tenants to nearby tower or bring in COW (tower failure only). Global Signal Compliance Department must notify the local FAA Regional office should Global Signal decide to place a COW at the site for tenants. Tenants must notify the local FAA Regional office should they decide to place a COW at the site. **Approval from the FAA must be obtained prior to placing the COW on site.** Approval may also be required from local zoning office. Global Signal's Real Estate Zoning Department will handle this issue.

- All communications should be limited to verbal. All internal written communications should contain the following "***CONFIDENTIALITY NOTE: The information contained in this transmission is privileged and confidential***

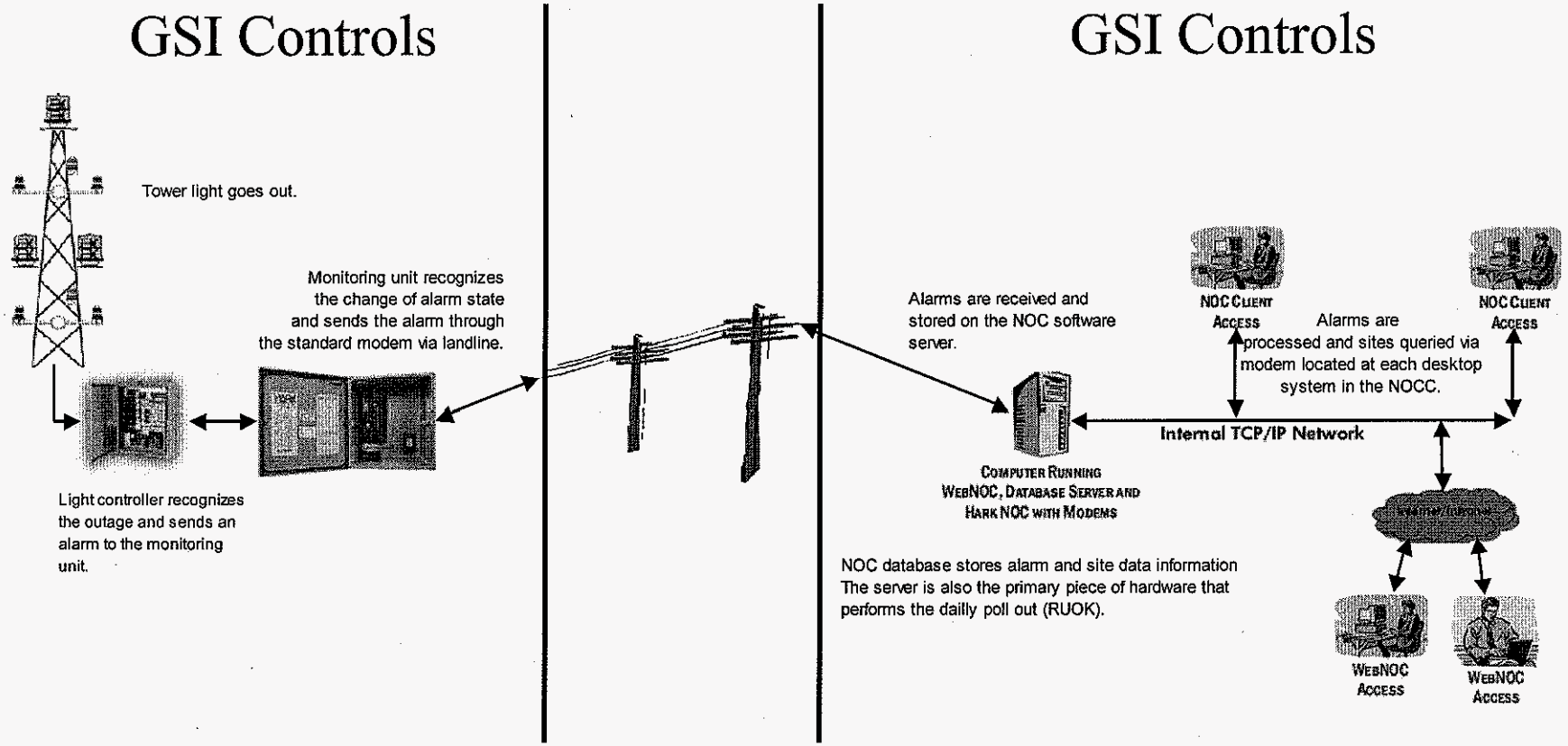
information intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this transmission in error, do not read it. Please immediately reply to the sender that you have received this communication in error and then delete it. Thank you."

EXHIBIT C

Satellite Communications Block Diagram



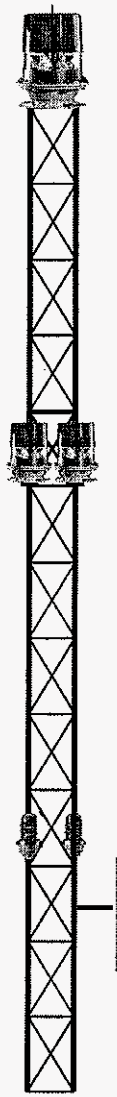
Telephone Line Communication Block Diagram

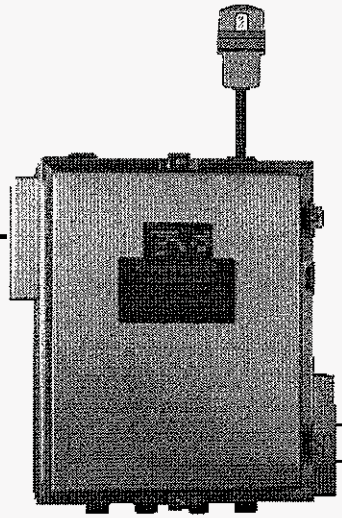


DM-32 Alarm Monitor

HARK® TOWER SYSTEMS, INC.

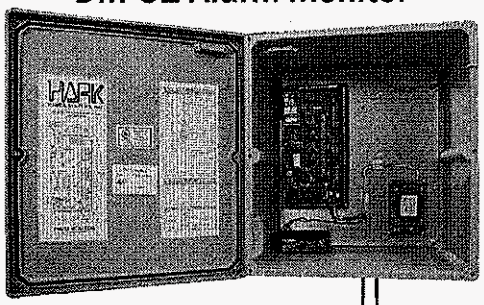
ALL CONTROLLED BY GSL





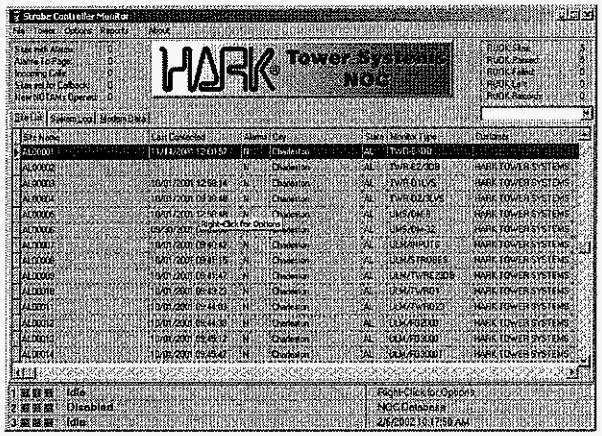
STROBE CONTROLLER

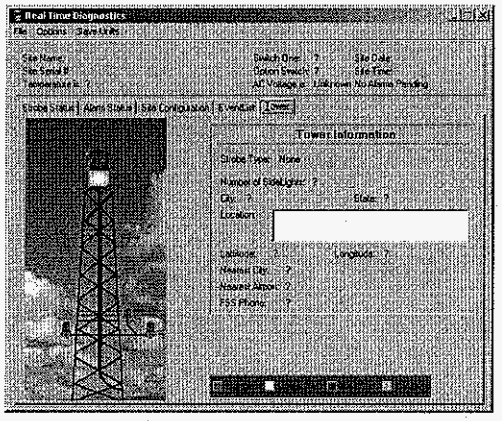
DM-32 Alarm Monitor



SIDE LIGHT ALARM CONTACTS

STROBE CONTROLLER ALARM CONTACTS





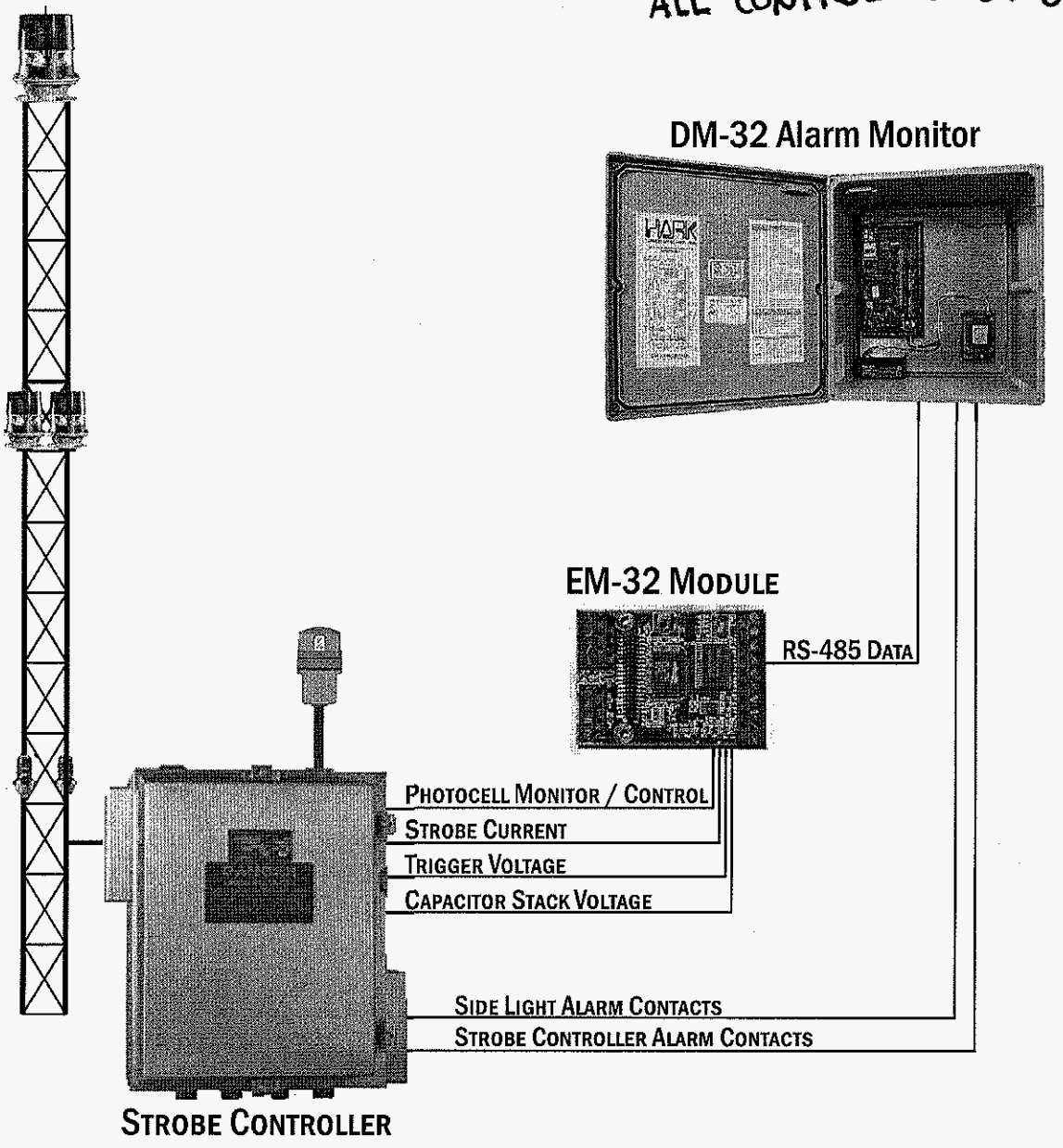
NOC SCREENS

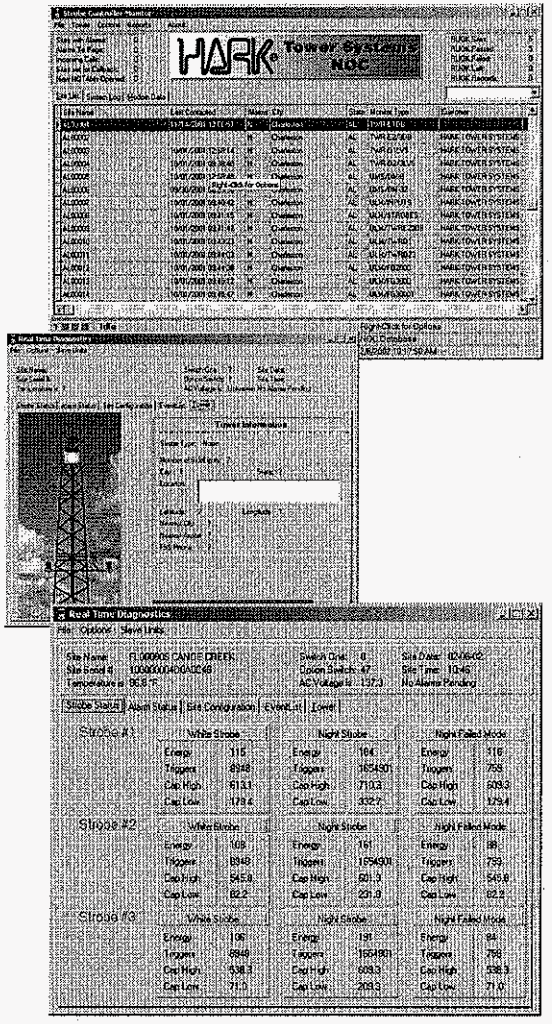
DM-32 Alarm Monitor

with Strobe Analog Sensing Option

HARK® TOWER SYSTEMS, INC.

ALL CONTROLLED BY GSI





NOC Screens

DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF STEPHEN J. SMITH

I, Stephen J. Smith, hereby state as follows:

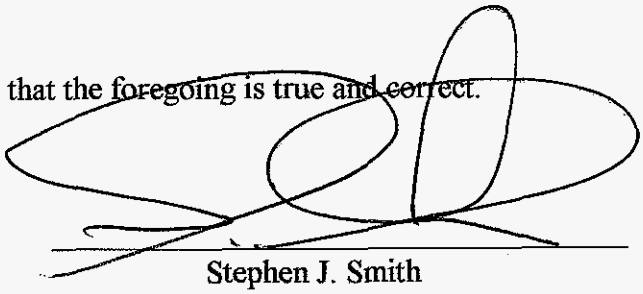
1. I am a Senior Director of Operations for Global Signal, LLC ("GSL").

2. I have reviewed the foregoing "Comment and Request for Further Waiver" dated February 23, 2006 filed by Global Signal, LLC ("GSL").

3. All of the factual information contained therein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 22, 2006



Stephen J. Smith

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Thomas B. Magee, do hereby certify that copies of the foregoing pleading were sent, via first class mail, postage pre-paid, this 23rd day of February, 2006, to the following:

Jeffrey S. Steinberg
Deputy Chief
Spectrum and Competition Policy Division
Wireless Telecommunications Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

George Dillon
Assistant Chief, Enforcement Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 Twelfth Street, S.W.
Room 7-C818
Washington, D.C. 20554

James D. Schlichting
Deputy Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
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Dennis P. Corbett
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H. Anthony Lehv
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and Chief Compliance Officer
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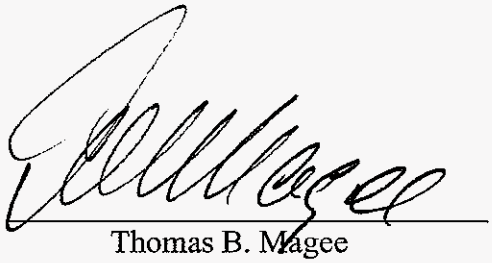
11th Floor
Boston, MA 02116



Thomas B. Magee